Headquarters U.S. Air Force

Integrity - Service - Excellence

Section 6 Natural Attenuation as the Approved Remedy for England Site SS-45



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Project Team

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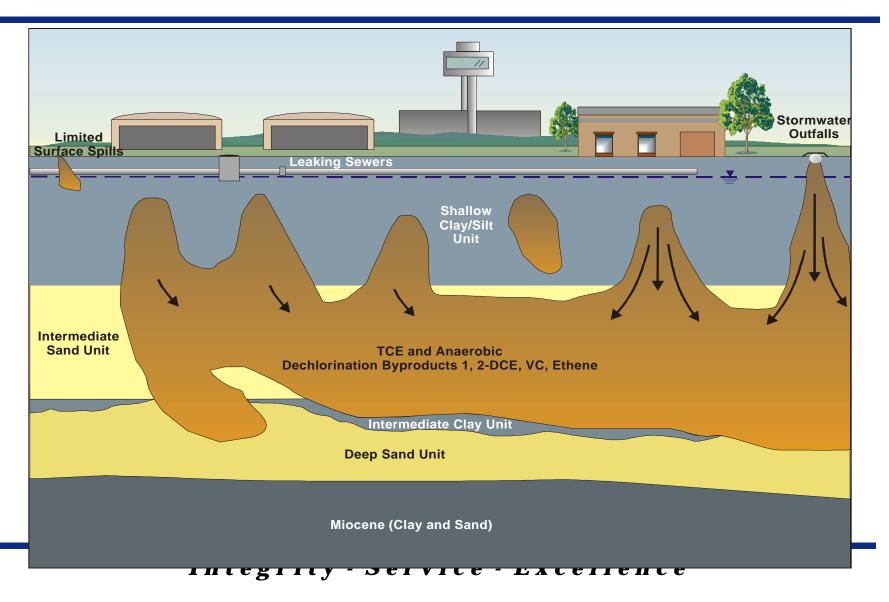


Site Description

- Site SS-45 England AFB, LA
- Source is TCE Disposal in Sewer and Storm Drains
 Creating Multiple Dispersed Leaks
- TCE and Breakdown Products at 0.5 1 ppm
- 245-Acre Plume at Depths of 15 80 feet bgs
- Sandy Aquifer with Very Low Gradients



Conceptual Site Model -- Site SS-45





Project Objectives

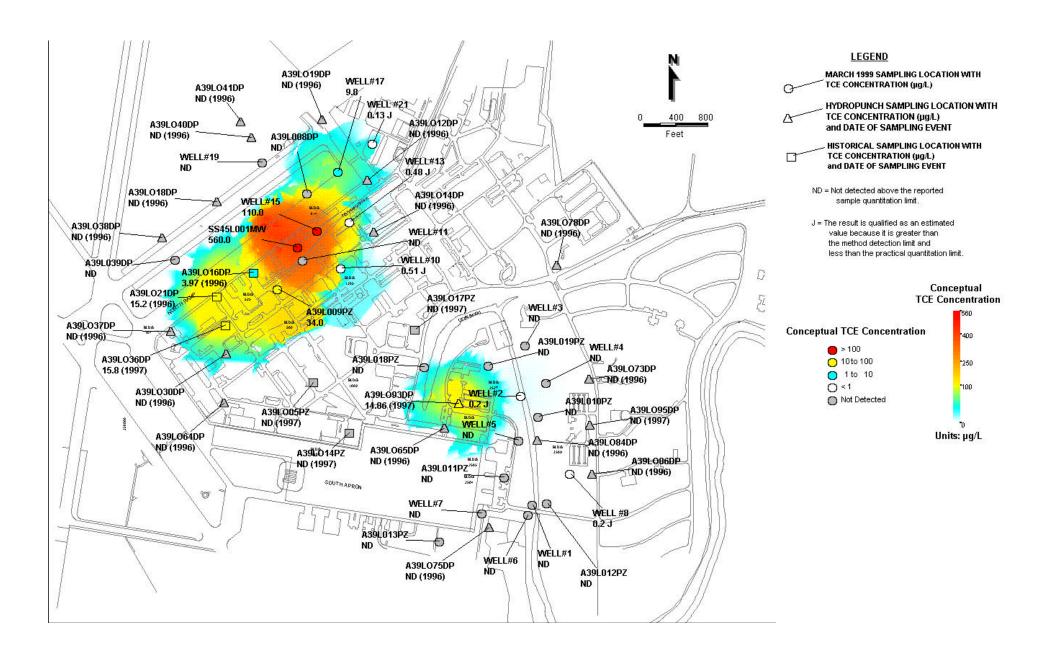
- Evaluate Natural Attenuation as a Potential Remedy
- Complete a Corrective Measures Study Evaluating Natural Attenuation and Pumping Alternatives
- Gain Regulatory Approval for Selected Remedy
- Define Framework for an Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) Demonstration



Define Limits of Contamination

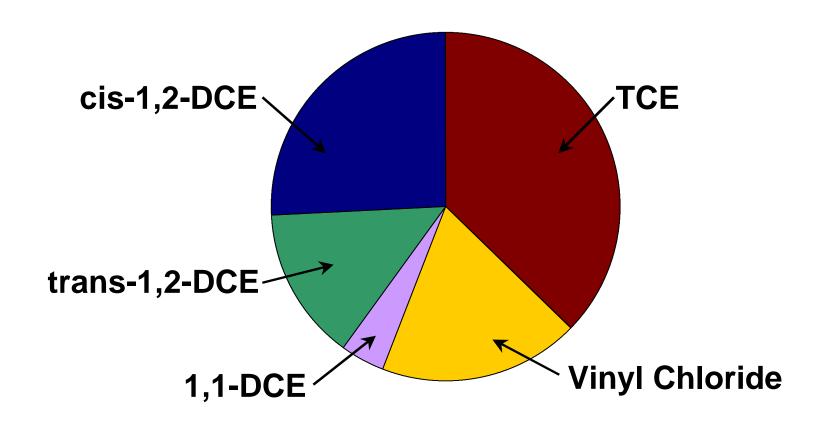
- Priority on 3-D Plume Definition Not Source Identification
- Borehole Flowmeter Testing to Explore Vertical Flow Profiles
- Installed 18 New Perimeter Wells and 5 Wells for Vertical Control
- Over 40 Wells Required to Bound the 245-Acre Plume

Distribution of TCE in Intermediate Sand Unit Groundwater

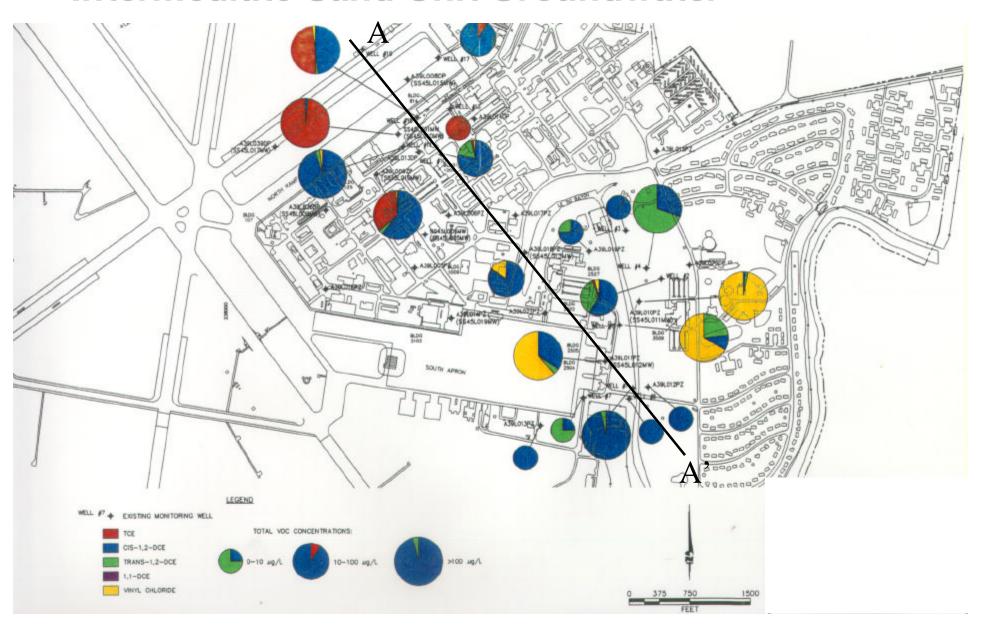




Concentrations of CAH in Groundwater (Legend)



Concentrations of Total CAH in Intermediate Sand Unit Groundwater





Conditions Favoring Reductive Dehalogenation

- Reducing Conditions
 - ➤ ORP ranges from 10 to 130 mV
- Low Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations
 - ➤ DO generally < 0.5 mg/L
- Organic Carbon Substrate
 - > TOC in soil from 0.1 to 0.6 wt percent
- Available Electron Acceptors
 - ➤ Fe⁺⁺ and Mn⁺⁺ up to 5 mg/L



Natural Attenuation Evaluation

- Highly Organic (Swamp) Deposits Have Created Natural Reducing Conditions
- TCE → DCE → Vinyl Chloride → Ethene
- Lack of Advective Flow Required Innovative Rate Estimation Techniques
- TCE and DCE Half-Lives Estimated at 5 Years, VC at 3 Years



Corrective Measures Study

- Evaluate Protectiveness, Implementability, and Cost of Each Remedy
- Natural Attenuation Was Baseline For All Remedial Alternatives
- Potential Benefits of Pumping for Containment vs Pumping for Mass Removal Were Also Evaluated



Protectiveness

- All Alternatives Will Required Groundwater Use Controls
- Natural Attenuation Will Degrade Contaminants in Subsurface
- Pumping Will Require Surface Treatment and Release to Air
- Natural Attenuation Is Equally or More Protective of Human Health



Implementability

- Natural Attenuation Will Require ~48 Years of Institutional Controls and Monitoring
- Pumping Will Require ~26-35 Years of Institutional Controls, Treatment O&M, and Groundwater Monitoring
- Tailing Effect of Desorbtion Could Extend Pumping Timeframes



Costs in 1999 Dollars

- Natural Attenuation Alone \$1.5M
- Natural Attenuation + Pumping \$15M+
- Inflation Will Widen the Cost Differential



CMS Recommendations

- Natural Attenuation Alone Is Protective And The Most Cost Effective Remedy
- Due to Site Unknowns, The Progress Of Natural Attenuation Must Be Verified
- A Long-Term Monitoring And Verification Plan Is The Centerpiece Of This Remedy



Regulatory Approval

- The monitored natural attenuation remedy was approved by LDEQ and Region 6 EPA in December of 1999.
- This was one of the first MNA approvals in EPA history without extensive source removal requirements attached.
- Key to approval was negotiation of a 5-year monitoring and verification procedure.



Long-Term Monitoring and Verification Plan

- Plume Stability Must Be Verified Annually Using Sentry Wells
- Groundwater Use Controls Must Be Enforced and Verifiable
- After Five Years, Compare Estimated Degradation Rates To Actual Reductions
- OPS Demonstration Approval If Plume Contained and Rates Are Acceptable



Summary

- LDEQ and EPA Region 6 Have Approved CMS and Long-Term Monitoring and Verification Plan (December 1999)
- Estimated Cost Avoidance \$15M+
- OPS Determination In 2004 Based on Verification of Plume Stability and Natural Attenuation Timeframes and Costs



One Less Of These to Maintain for 40 years!!





Thank You